

Strategy for choosing language research title For beginners

Misla Geubrina

Fakultas Bahasa dan Komunikasi Universitas Harapan Medan

***Corresponding Author: geubrinamisla@gmail.com**


Keywords :

*Strategy, Research
Title, Linguistics*

Abstract

Research is the process of finding and analyzing data systematically and logically and a scientific activity centered on analysis that is carried out consistently to reveal the truth. The first step was taken to conduct research is selecting the topic to be studied. The method used is observation and introspective reflective method. Strategy for selecting topics research that will be divided into four stages, namely the stage of finding the problems, determine the scope of the problems, find the branch of science that sheds light on the problems, and the stage of formulating the title. The selected title must be attractive but feasible for done. The wide range of linguistic research demands of limitation problems. Therefore, the title must be written in a concise, concise, and direct.

Volume 1, No.3, November 2021, Pages : 118-125

COPYRIGHT : © 2021 The Author (s) Published by International Journal of Education, Social Sciences And Linguistics (IJESLi) UNIGHA Publisher, All rights reserved. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License Licensed under  a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. Site using optimized OJS 3 The terms of this license may be seen at : <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Introduction

Selection of research topic or title is the first and foremost step in a study. It becomes the first step because the topic is very decisive research direction. On the other hand, election topics can define next steps in research consisting of determination of reference sources, reviewing previous research and the theory used foundation in data analysis. Furthermore, formulate research problems as well research objectives, determine the design research and compile that instrument used in presenting data, determine the data or object under study, collect the data, analyze the data, and compile the report. However, to be able to determine the right topic required a strategy can help beginners especially in determining the right topic or title.

However, many complained by the beginner of students who is followed by scientific writing lectures, who get assignments, among others arrange scientific article. To be able to write articles, they can choose what to write is a review article, namely: that article review or evaluate articles that has been written by someone else or articles based on research. However, even though it was chosen is a review article, topic selection or title is a must first step done. So it is not uncommon for them say "... what do you want to write?"

From this question, the researcher is interested to write this research in order to help students or the wider community who are attracted to conduct research in the field of languages. For that, this research aims to presents a strategy in choosing a title research. In discussing the strategy in title selection, the researcher divides the strategies into four stages, namely: the first is the stage of finding the problems, the second is the stage of determining the scope of the problems, third is the stage of discovering a branch of knowledge that overshadows the problems that is going to be foundation in doing research, and fourth is the stage of formulating the title.

Topic Selection Strategy / Research Title

Research begins with determining the topic of study. To choose topic, the first time that is done is by showing an interest in a problem. As stated by Murray (2005: 69) stated that in choosing a topic one can start in several ways. The first is to choose a topic based on the likes. Besides, someone can choose a topic that is in line with the topic that has been written by

looking from different aspects. Another alternative is by seeing what people have done others and look for the gap that have not been explored by other people.

Interest is one of the important things in conducting research. Attraction is an affective aspect in language learning as is presented by Krashen (1982) that interest is one of the affective factors that can support success learn.

Selection of topics is a matter which is very important in writing works scientific. As stated by Winkler & Metherell (2010: 13) that there are no steps in writing the work scientific which is more important than choosing topic. They are likened to both that choose a topic such as choosing a destination or destination when someone wants to do travel. Topic represents a purpose embodied by the author, so all description in writing boils down to the topic.

II. Method of Research

This section contains about method used to be able to present this topic. Observation and brainstorming with students are done for get an overview of their strategies applies in choosing their writing topic. Apart from that, observations were also made against books on writing works scientific in particular which discusses how choose a topic. The method used was introspective reflective which is based on the researcher's experience both as researcher and lecturer as well used to reinforce this presentation.

III. Result and Discussion

This section contains strategies for selecting topics research that will be divided into four stages, namely: the stage of finding the problems, determine the scope of the problems, find the branch of science that sheds light on the problems, and the stage of formulating the title. Before proposing a strategy for choosing a title, researcher needs to know the interest in an aspect of language, namely: sound, form (grammar), or meaning. After finding an interest in one aspect of language, prospective researcher continues the following steps:

a. The Stage of Finding the Problems

Language research is empirical research. In empirical research, researcher can function at the same time as researcher and language informants. Besides that, researcher can use a way

of thinking inductive, namely: making inference against what is experienced or observed in language. Hence, in finding problems, prospective researcher can do some of the following.

First, prospective researcher listens to the conversations that are going on surroundings, for example at home, at school or campus, or workplace or in the neighborhood other to look for usage phenomena language in everyday life can be research problems. When find the use of language that can tickle prospective researcher, prospective researcher of course take notes or record conversations that is heard or done. Search problems can be done to use spoken or written language. Having obtained one samples, this activity can be continued for find other samples for reinforce the problems found. To ease the next step, sample grouped according to space scope.

b. The Stage of Determining the Scope Problems

This stage is carried out after get enough samples for formulate the scope of the problems. Samples collected are observed and scrutinized to show space scope of problems. For example, there is a phrase found which indicates its existence implicative, then the problems to be studied is about implicature. If the expression which is found in relation to deixis, then space the scope of the problems is deixis. However, deixis has several kinds, namely: persona, temporal, place, social, and discourse.

When first observations are made by reading the use of written language, or multi modal for example language used on social media, for example Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, or Blog, prospective researcher note or underline or sign with different colors between the expressions contains one problem with another problem, easy in order determine the scope of the problems to be researched.

The phenomenon of linguistics is quite complex. To facilitate, prospective researcher first determine the genre or interesting types of text according to prospective researcher. Then, prospective researcher can focus attention to text structure or text content. For example, a scientific text has different structure with advertisement text.

Based on the structure, the text can be analyzed of the elements that make it up to determine the overall structure of a type text. If interested in the content of the text or contains

the meaning or purpose that is in the text, the prospective researcher can pay attention to speech or clauses used. For example, prospective researcher interested in uncovering ideational meaning, or interpersonal meaning contained in the text, the prospective researcher focuses on clauses in that text.

In determining the scope, prospective researcher must look at the research topic of the degree to which it is likely to be done. The research must be feasible. That intended is that that research can be implemented because of various aspects. For example, the research must be feasible in depth terms of funds spent, the manpower expended, the time, distance that can be taken to do research. If all is feasible or possible for done, then that title can be continued to be realized.

c. Stage of Finding a Branch of Science Riddled with Troubles

This stage is a stage integrated with the previous stage which is requires careful observation to determine the scope of the problems. To determine which branch of linguistics, depending on the sample data collected.

In collecting sample data, prospective researcher should note or transcribing the recorded results. The recorded sample is data consists of the analysis unit and its context. For example, if that is suspected contain problems is pronunciation certain sounds, for example is a phrase or clause where the sound happened. The pronunciation of the sound that concern is the unit analysis, while the sound that surrounds or what is on the right and right and left is the context.

If the unit of analysis is sound, then research will be a phonological research. If the unit of analysis is the morpheme, then the research can be included in morphological research. If the unit of analysis is the word, or phrase, or clause, then the research is categorized syntactic research. However if the unit of analysis is meaning, then the research can be categorized as semantic research.

Linguistic research can be shared into two major fields, namely: micro linguistics and macro linguistics. Micro linguistics has four branches, namely: phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. They can also be called linguistics descriptive. Approaches in micro linguistic research usually puts more emphasis on approach structure or shape, which is often known

with a structure-like approach pioneered by de Saussure (1957) who states that language is a system consisting of a sound system, form, and meaning.

Macro linguistics can be seen from the attachment between languages and branches other sciences, for example: sociology, psychology, anthropology, which can be found in sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, anthropolinguistics, also ethnolinguistics, neurolinguistics. In addition, linguistic studies are emphasized on the use of language can also be grouped on macro linguistic studies such as pragmatic and discourse analysis.

There are other divisions, namely: applied linguistics. It includes translation, corpus linguistics, and language teaching.

Research on language teaching may include research on compilation syllabus or curriculum that begins with needs analysis, effectiveness of use language learning methods, learning materials, instructional media, and tests and evaluation. In addition, research on language teaching can be focused on discourse generated in the process learning produced by lecturer and student. Assessment can be directed at structure discourse, speech acts that occur during the process learning, as well as classroom management.

The previous explanation is brief description of the field of science which the research titles can see from the unit of analysis. Prospective researcher can dig out the problems and show you to do with the theory used. In addition, prospective researcher can demonstrate previous research relevant to the title which will be selected

d. Stage of Formulating the Title

The fourth stage is formulating the title. This stage is the formulation stage of the title containing the word keys that are the focus of the study and relationship with other factors or variables which is relevant. In formulating the title, prospective researcher must pay attention to things as follows,

1. The title should be written in the form phrase of the thing.
2. The number of words in the title is not more of 20 (twenty) words.
3. The title must be concise, concise and clear.

To make the title in the form of a phrase objects can begin with the main keyword. The keyword indicates which unit of analysis is studied. For example, if prospective researcher intends to do research on verbs in English which shows the spatial relationships seen from a cognitive linguistic perspective, hence the title can be formulated as follows Spatial-Relation in Indonesian. The title has implications that based on the written title; readers can predict the content of the research, namely: that the research will examine all words contain a spatial relationship which is in English. By reading the title, the reader will be able to decide to continue reading further articles, or will stop reading for lacking relevant to what he is writing. Usually, readers do not just read only the title but also read the abstract section. This is to determine whether the predictions presumed about the title is correct. If it is not suitable, then prospective reader will stop reading that article for continue the search for a more appropriate article.

When formulating a title, it should not use the word "analysis" Because in research or of course analysis is carried out. Therefore that, in order to be effective, it says that analysis contained in the title, must be omitted. So that effective, the title is written concisely to the point does not create ambiguity or impertinence or multiple interpretations. For that, avoid the word or phrases that can lead to understanding which is different from the content of the writing. This condition applies to scientific writing. For writing other, for example, news headlines, literature or ambiguity was chosen for a purpose attracts readers.

IV. Conclusion

Conclusions can be drawn from the description about the linguistics research title selection strategies is that which title selected must be attractive but feasible for done. Research in the field languages can include micro linguistics, macro or interdisciplinary, and applied linguistics. The wide range of linguistic research demands of a limitation problems. Therefore, the title must be written in a concise manner.

References

Krashen, Stephen D. (1981(2002 internet edition). Second Language Acquisition and Second Language Learning. Pergamon Press, Inc.

Murray, Rowena. 2005. Writing for Academic Journals. New York: Open University Press

Winkler, Anthony C & Metherell, Jo Ray. 2010. Writing the Research Paper: A Handbook. Boston:
Cengage Learning